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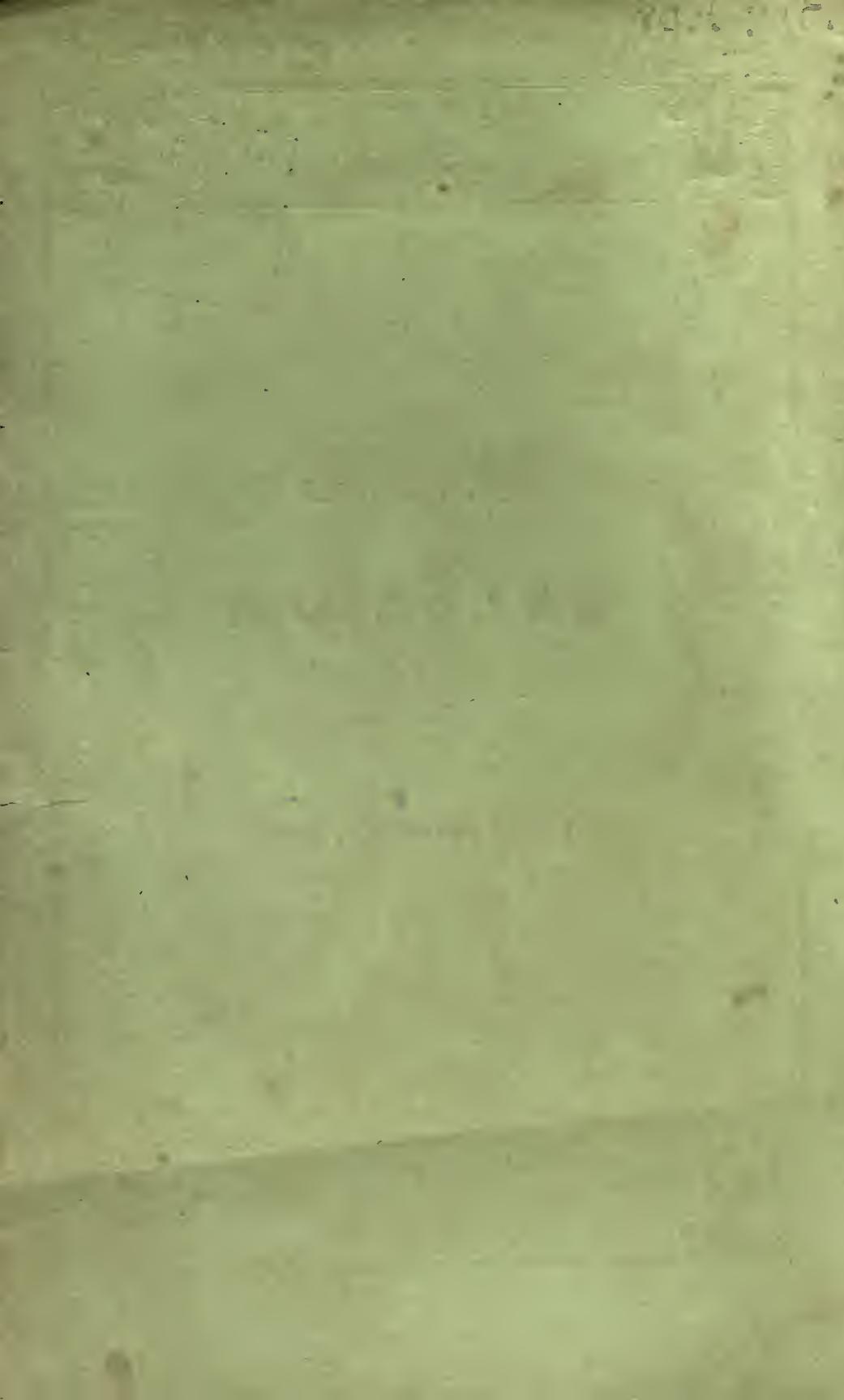
REV. J. ADAMS'

EULOGIUM

ON THE LATE

ELIAS HORRY, ESQ.



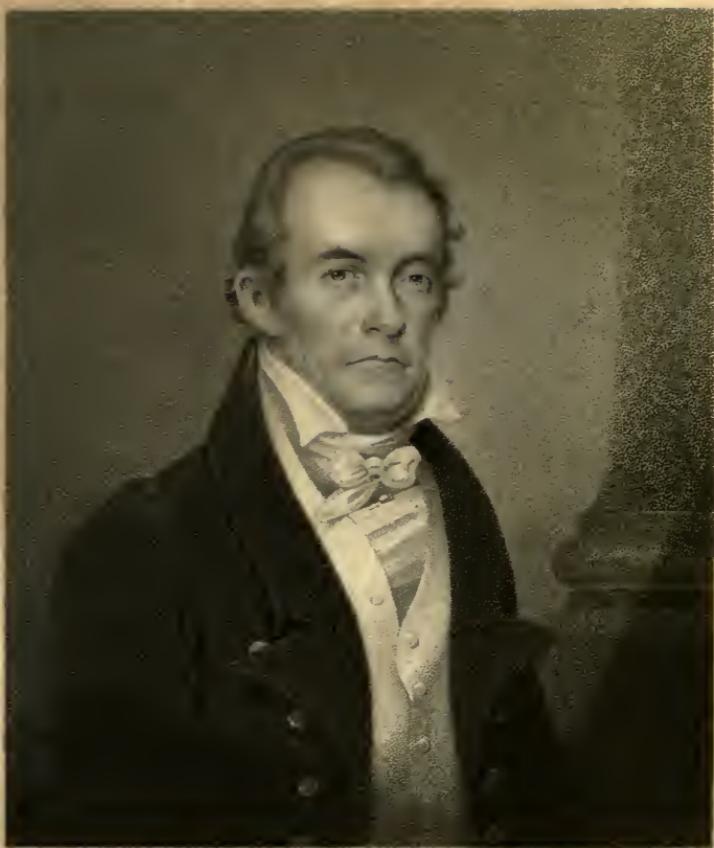


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Elias Horry

Engraved by J. B. Longacre from a Miniature by C. Frazer.





AN
E U L O G I U M,

PRONOUNCED 23d JANUARY, 1835,

In the Chapel of the College of Charleston,

BEFORE
THE TRUSTEES, FACULTY AND STUDENTS;

ON

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF THE LATE

ELIAS HORRY, Esq.

BY REV. J. ADAMS,

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, S. CAROLINA:
AND (EX-OFFICIO) HORRY PROFESSOR OF MORAL AND POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

“The memory of such an act, will not pass away with our transitory existence. Ordinarily, the fruits of benevolence perish with their immediate appropriation,—but in this instance, they will be enjoyed by the living, and be preserved in their original bloom and freshness, for future ages. As long as literature and science, and the improvement of the minds and morals of the rising generation shall be cultivated among us, the name of the distinguished patron and promoter of these inestimable objects, will be gratefully associated with them.”—*Resolution introduced to the Board of Trustees by the Hon. William Drayton, and unanimously approved 13th October, 1828.*

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EULOGIUM.

IN no single age of the world, has the stock of living merit been very great. Among the hundreds of millions, of which each generation of our race has consisted, there have been comparatively very few, who have suitably improved their talents, or who have discharged the full measure of duty appropriate to the spheres in which they moved, and exacted by the relations which they sustained in life. The number is still less, who have contributed their labours and exertions for the benefit of mankind, and who, on leaving the world, have left any fruit of their labours, by which, those coming after them, might be enlarged in understanding, increased in knowledge, strengthened in virtue, or otherwise improved in their capacities for reflection and action. Of those who have been raised above the ordinary lot of being born, of living a few years, of dying, and of being forgotten, quite as many have been distinguished for the evil which they have done, as for the good which they have achieved, in their day and generation.

We must resort, then, to the records of the past, and bring within our estimate, the merits of those who have lived and died before our times, if we wish to make ourselves acquainted with the real stock of merit, to which our race is justly entitled. We who are now living, and those who have lived and died before us, compose but one family; all having common sympathies, common interests and a common destiny. The moral and intellectual riches of that part of the human family which has gone before us, has descended as an inheritance to enrich ourselves. The great fountain of human merit, lies beyond the confines of this life, where the prejudices and passions which are accustomed to discolour and distort all the objects presented to them on this side of the grave, cannot invade or approach it. Nor when mankind are thus collectively viewed, in the records, which preceding ages have left, of their labours and virtues, is the store of merit, which may be claimed, inconsiderable. Some

ages and many countries, it is true, have been barren in this respect, and all our collected records are mere fragments of what has been; yet still, it has been steadily accumulating from age to age, and is not only sufficient to silence those who have advanced degrading views of human nature, but also to encourage our hearts and enliven our hopes respecting the future prospects of mankind, as the nations of the earth shall come to be more and more affected by a more general diffusion of knowledge, by free institutions, and especially by the elevating influence of Christianity. To multiply and perfect the records, in which alone the labours and virtues so beneficial to mankind may be preserved, may, therefore, be regarded equally, as one of the highest of individual duties, and one of the inestimable blessings which literature is fitted to confer on those nations and states by which it is respected and cultivated. And when we consider, that the choicest of all national possessions consists in citizens qualified for the service of their country, and adorned by the great virtues which enoble human nature, we must be convinced, that no neglect of the public interests can be more injurious, than indifference and disregard to the well earned fame of those who have gone to their rest before us.* It is true, that a remembrance ever so respectful can do them no good; they are beyond the reach both of our censure and of our praise; it is for our own sakes, that we should preserve a remembrance of their labours and their virtues. *Nil de mortuis nisi bonum*, is a maxim to which all the living are bound to have regard, and in the observance of which they will all soon have a personal interest; but still, in its observance, only a small part of the duty of the living is comprised towards those who have acted a distinguished part in public or in private, and whose example is fitted to have a beneficial influence on those who succeed them in the duties of life which they have suitably fulfilled. Every man who has faithfully discharged the unostentatious duties of private life in all the relations which he has sustained, who has filled many situations of trust and honor with a single eye to the public good, who has been accustomed by his uniform mildness

* The question may well be asked, whether S. Carolina has done herself justice in this respect. Her Colonial and State History is adorned with many distinguished names, of which authentic memorials are every day becoming more scanty. Here is an honourable field of labour for some one who has learning and leisure.

and urbanity to soften the asperities of ordinary life, to moderate the collisions of prejudice and interest, to allay the virulence of party strife and bitterness, to banish the selfishness and enlarge the sympathies which bind men to each other in society, must have left an example of labours and virtues in the community to which he belonged, worthy the most careful record and the most industrious preservation.

These reflections have occurred to me, upon commencing the duty assigned me by the Faculty of this College, to prepare and pronounce an Eulogium on the life and character of the late Elias Horry, Esq. I trust they will be considered appropriate to the individual who has called them forth, and to the occasion on which we are assembled. This gentleman was, during many years, one of our most distinguished citizens, eminent alike for his public spirit and his private virtues. The universal demonstrations of respect on the part of the public, when his decease became known, the immense concourse of our most respectable citizens which marked the celebration of his funeral obsequies, and the strong language of the numerous resolutions which were passed on the occasion, by the public bodies of which he was a member,* shew the high and universal estimation in which he was held by those who have had the best possible opportunities of being acquainted with his intrinsic worth. It was universally felt, that a valuable citizen, a pure patriot, a zealous philanthropist, a public benefactor, a sincere Christian and an upright man, had been taken from among us. The office assigned me, therefore, on this occasion, cannot be difficult;—with so just a subject of eulogium before me, it can require but ordinary diligence in collecting materials, and much less than ordinary skill in arranging and combining them, to render my memoir interesting and valuable.

The late Elias Horry was born at Charleston, 21st June, 1773, and was a descendant of the French Protestants. His Huguenot ancestor, Elias Horry, the Elder, (so called in the records of the family,) was driven from France by the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, in 1685. This celebrated Edict had been passed in 1598 by Henry IV. It confirmed to the protestants of the kingdom, all the rights and privileges which had been granted to

* See some of these resolutions reprinted at the end.

them, by former princes, and besides, it added a free admission to all employments of trust, profit and honor; an establishment of chambers of justice, in which the members of the two religions (Catholic and Protestant) were equal; and liberty to educate their children without restraint in any of the universities. This Edict had been declared irrevocable, and France had flourished under the tranquillity which it afforded, nearly a century;—still it was revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685. For some time previous to its revocation, the lot of the Huguenots had been severe; but at this event, liberty of conscience was entirely abolished, all the protestant churches were destroyed, and an order was issued to take away the children of protestants, and to put them into the hands of their catholic relations. Their ministers were banished from the kingdom, but the laity were prohibited from leaving it, although the law inflicted upon them, the utmost severities of persecution. All the terrors of military execution were employed to make them profess the Roman Catholic religion. A twentieth part of the whole number were put to death in a short time; and a price was set on the heads of the rest, who were hunted like wild beasts. More than half a million of the most useful and industrious inhabitants of France, were thus compelled to take refuge in foreign countries. Among this number and under these circumstances, Elias Horry quitted France and went to Holland where he had relatives. Although, at that time, a youth of no more than twenty-one years of age, still he was made a freeman of the city of Amsterdam. From Holland, he passed over into England, and from thence, with many other French Huguenots, he came to So. Carolina, most probably in the year 1690. King William had this year extended his special protection to the French protestants who had taken refuge in his dominions.

At their arrival in Carolina, the Huguenots were considered a great acquisition to the Colony. They could not be regarded as adventurers, who had left their native land to improve their fortunes in a new country; much less as persons who had quitted their country for conduct worthy of banishment. Prior to the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, most of them had resided in France in easy circumstances; many of them had been well educated; some had been wealthy; others were useful trades-

men and manufacturers; and all had been driven from France for no other cause than their attachment to the protestant religion. Agreeably to existing laws, they had taken the oath of allegiance to the King, and promised fidelity to the proprietors. They were disposed to look on the English colonists whom they had joined, in the favorable light of brethren and fellow adventurers; and though they understood not the English language, yet they were desirous of living in peace and harmony with their neighbours, and willing to stand forth on all occasions of danger with them for the common safety and defence. From the French Huguenots, who, in their exile, found a refuge and a home in this Colony, have sprung the names of Laurens, Huger, Simons, Marion and many others;—names which must forever continue to adorn the pages of our State and National history. Some of the Huguenots had saved a remnant of their estates in France, and it is probable that Elias Horry was one of those, who having purchased lands of the Lords Proprietors of Carolina in England, settled themselves as a Colony on the river Santee.* Many of their descendants still reside on these most fruitful and valuable lands selected by their ancestors.

To the third son of Elias Horry, the American founder of the family, was given the personal and Christian name of his father. He was born in 1707, and was generally known by the title of Col. Elias Horry. He died in December 1783, at the advanced age of 76 years. This gentleman left two sons, Elias and Thomas, (born 11th June 1748,) from the last of whom, the subject of this memoir was descended. His mother's maiden name was Ann Branford. She was a daughter of William Branford, and was born in Charleston, November 20, 1754. Her son has borne the most emphatic testimony to her excellences as a wife and a mother. She died 12th May, 1817.

Mr. Horry was principally educated, at the School of the late James Hamden Thomson, in this city. Mr. Thomson is represented, by his scholars and other contemporaries, to have been “a teacher of the first respectability in respect both to character and talents,” and his “Academy has always been celebrated as the first of its era.” “His discipline was severe” according to the temper of the times; “yet many of his scholars were much

* See Hewatt's History of S. Carolina and Georgia, vol. 1, p. 108.

attached to him." "The course of instruction in his school consisted chiefly of the Latin and Greek authors and mathematics, and he had the reputation of being an excellent Latin and Greek scholar and mathematician." Mr. Horry "was many years his scholar," and "has often been heard to speak of him with great respect and affection." His cotemporaries were in the habit "of speaking of him, not as a bright scholar, but as a studious boy of great perseverance and extraordinary memory,"—"so steady to his duties that he was a favorite of his teacher."* "He was considered a good Latin scholar, but did not understand the Greek language, and was accustomed to regret that he had not studied it while at school." "He paid some attention to it afterwards," but probably obtained no more than a slight acquaintance with its rudiments. He was accustomed to read French with readiness and accuracy. I shall, hereafter, furnish evidence of his skill in practical mathematics.

After passing honourably through what was, at that time, considered "an excellent Academic course," he entered, (1st February, 1790,) the office of the late Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, as a student at law. His companions in the office of this very distinguished jurist and statesman, were Roger Pinckney, the late Judge Trezevant, John C. Richardson of Clarendon, and the late William Johnson, for many years, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. "In Gen. Pinckney's office, it was the established course, to prescribe a proper system of legal study, and to examine his young men at appointed times as regularly as in our Academies. But this was not their most efficient employment, to become masters of their future profession. This efficient employment consisted in requiring each student to examine the important and difficult law-cases in which the General was engaged. They presented their views in writing, with appropriate cases from the Reports. These opinions, Gen. Pinckney examined,—and they facilitated his own preparation, as the cases adduced saved much labour. He then gave them his own opinion, rectifying and often confirming their views. Mr. Horry, he always pronounced as one of his most useful and assiduous students, or rather co-adjutors

*Letter of George W. Cross. Esq. 18th December, 1834.

in these oppressive duties.”* It was in this office, that he acquired those habits of industry, promptness, method, accuracy, patient labour and perseverance, which accompanied him through life, and to which his success and practical usefulness, may, in a great measure, be ascribed. “He did not study law with a view to practice, but he was diligent and persevering in his application, and acquired a very competent knowledge of the subject.”† We may presume, that he concurred in sentiment with Mr. Justice Blackstone, who says, “I think it an undeniable position, that a competent knowledge of the laws of that society in which we live, is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar; an highly useful, I had almost said essential part of liberal and polite education.”‡ If then, a knowledge of the laws of his country, as this learned author supposes, “is the proper accomplishment of every gentleman and scholar,” this must be more especially the case with respect to a gentleman born to the inheritance of a large estate, and necessarily involved in the cares, business and various responsibilities which the possession of such an estate always imposes on the proprietor.

He was admitted an attorney and solicitor in the Courts of Law and Equity in this State, on the 8th June, 1793. His petition for admission is addressed to the Hon. Richard Hutson, John Mathews, and Hugh Rutledge, Judges of the Court of Equity,—and John Rutledge, Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. At the age of twenty-four, (30th October, 1797,) he was married to Harriet, (born in Christ Church parish 6th April, 1776,) eldest daughter of Arnoldus Vanderhorst, (born March, 1748, died 29th January, 1815,) a gentleman of high political standing, who had been governor of So. Carolina from 1792 to 1794. During the life-time of this lady, and for the benefit of her health, he resided several years at Newport, Rhode Island. She died 6th August, 1815, leaving four children. Her husband has left this testimony to her excellences,—“She was a pious Christian, and for several years a communicant of the (Protestant) Episcopal Church; a most faithful and affectionate wife and tender parent, a most sincere friend, and with all the accomplished lady.” On the 23d Octo-

* Letter of Benjamin Elliott, Esq. of December, 1834. † Letter of the Hon. Henry Deas, of 17th November, 1834, to the author. ‡ 1 Commentaries, p. 3.

ber, 1817, he was married to Mary R. Shubrick, third daughter of Col. Thomas Shubrick, a gentleman of large estate and fair fame. This lady survives, to hold up to their children, the example of the industry, the urbanity, the moderation, and the enlightened and liberal spirit of their father, and to guide them in the path of usefulness which he pursued before them.*

In 1820 his father died at the advanced age of 72 years. By this event, he succeeded to his paternal estate, and his time and attention were henceforth occupied in its management, in the exemplary performance of the duties of private life and in the conscientious discharge of the many offices of trust and honour to which he was called by the confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was accustomed to visit his estates on the Santee in spring and autumn, when he passed some time in inspecting them, and occasionally at other times; but much the greatest part of his time was passed in this city. On occasion of his customary visit to Santee last spring, he was visited with severe illness, and serious apprehensions were entertained of his immediate dissolution. He revived, however, and returned to the city early in May. When I first saw him after his return, I referred to his recent illness, and expressed my gratification at seeing him so far restored to health. He replied, I have been seriously indisposed, and did not much expect to recover, but I was contented to die, if such had been God's will. I have no ill-will against any man, continued he, and it is not known to me, that any man has any ill-will against me. This was said, not in the way of boasting, but his meaning was, that, according to the requirement of the gospel, he considered himself living in charity with all mankind. He continued to attend to business as usual after his return, but it was perceived by his friends that his health was gradually sinking, and fears were entertained that his constitution was undermined. By midsummer, he became satisfied of the necessity of using the most effectual means for the restoration of his health, and to this end, he proposed to resort to Newport, in

* The above information respecting Mr. H.'s. ancestors and family, has been drawn from three Family Bibles which have been kindly loaned to the author. One of them is a beautiful Folio Edition in two volumes, purporting to be the gift of "Thomas Horry, to his son Elias Horry, 1791." One of the volumes has between twelve and thirteen folio pages closely written in Mr. H.'s. beautiful hand-writing, containing notices of his ancestors, and some detail of the circumstances under which the Huguenots left France and settled in Carolina. The two other editions (both quarto) contain a very neat and exact register (between seven and eight pages) of the births, baptisms, confirmations, marriages and deaths of the different members of the Horry family for many years past, including some of the collateral branches.

Rhode Island, attracted, we may presume, by the delightful summer climate, by the polished society which that city affords, particularly in the summer; and by the local attachment which he may be supposed to have formed for the place, during his residence there in earlier life. The expected relief, however, was not obtained,—it soon became manifest that he was labouring under a dropsy of the chest, and that no time was to be lost, if he was ever to reach his native city. It must be the desire of every man to open his eyes for the last time upon his wife and children, and to close them amidst the scenes and endearments of his own home; and it must afford consolation to every family to be permitted to close the eyes of him (when he can no more close them himself) who has been respected and honoured by them as a husband and a father, and with their own eyes, to see his mortal remains consigned to the house appointed for all living. This feeling has been recognised and respected at all times,—traces of it are found in the literary records of every nation;* and for this last of human consolations, I am well persuaded, his family are indebted to the wise foresight, skill and energy of the gentleman who attended him in the two-fold relation of his physician and his friend.† He arrived at his home in the last stages of the disease which was rapidly wasting him away, where he languished a few days and died on the morning of the 17th September. As he had been useful and pious in life, so his death was calm and peaceful.‡

It must be manifest to all, that much of my duty on this occasion still remains to be performed;—the labours of a good man survive him, and we may consider the subject of this memoir under several aspects which cannot fail to be instructive.

I. He may be viewed as the proprietor of a large estate. Wealth confers upon its possessor many and great advantages, which none but the wealthy are in circumstances to enjoy; but at the same time, it brings him into new relations, and imposes upon him new and imperative duties, which he cannot neglect or refuse to perform, without dishonour in this world, and (it is not too much to say) hazard to his eternal interest in the world to

* Sec *Odyssey*, Lib. xi. 424—5. *Aeneid*, x. 781. *Gen. xl ix. 29—31*.—*Idem. l. 13. 25*.—*Tacitus' Life of Agricola*, c. 45.—*Thomson's Winter*, l. 280, &c. †*Dr. Joseph Manning.*

‡ “*Confirmation*, August 4th, (Wednesday,) 1813. Elias and Harriet Horry were confirmed at the altar of St. Michael's Church, Charleston, S. C. by the Right Reverend Dr. Dehon, Bishop of the (Protestant) Episcopal Church in S. Carolina.”—*Family Records.*

come. The rich man, in the order of Providence, has become the steward and dispenser of a treasure, which is capable of doing much good or much evil to himself and others, according to the spirit and the ends for which it is employed. This sentiment is as ancient as the time of the Socratic writer Cebes, and has never been more fully or strikingly illustrated than by him.* Riches, moreover, are peculiarly liable to perversion and abuse. Too often, wealth is made the minister of luxury, effeminacy, and of every species of vice which can degrade and destroy mankind. On the other hand, there is, perhaps, no instrument by which the possessor can accomplish more extensive and lasting good than by wealth. In the hands of the humane, it may make the cottage of the destitute and friendless smile with comparative comfort and plenty. It may be made to cheer the hearts, and revive the spirits, and encourage the efforts of poor, but meritorious families, when in circumstances of discouragement and depression. In the hands of the public spirited, it may be made to originate or advance enterprises which adorn and improve the country in which they dwell. It may be used to patronize those ornamental arts which embellish life, and give refinement and polish to social intercourse. In satisfying the claims of a generous hospitality, it may be made to contribute to the harmony of social intercourse and the cultivation of good feeling.† It may be made to advance the great cause of universal elementary education, on which the preservation of our most valuable institutions so much depends. Or still, it may be made to advance the noble cause of literature and the sciences. More than all, in the hands of the pious, it may be made the instrument of multiplying copies of the Bible, of planting new churches in our destitute settlements, of educating pious young men for the ministry, and of sending the heralds of the cross to preach the gospel in the remotest corners of the earth. All these objects and many more, it is in the power of the wealthy to originate, and in a most essential degree, to advance and bring to consummation. With all these ways of

* See *Tabula Cebetis Thebani, Sect. 39, &c.*

† Josephus understands the provision of the Law of Moses, which required all the Hebrews to assemble thrice a year at Jerusalem, to have been partly designed to give opportunity for the cultivation of a friendly intercourse and good feeling by personal acquaintance, festive entertainments and other social meetings.—See *Antiquities of the Jews, Lib. iv. C. 8. Sect. 7.* No one who has enjoyed Mr. Horry's hospitality, can forget the easy and dignified courtesy with which he entertained his guests.

using wealth for the benefit of mankind, the subject of this memoir was perfectly familiar.

He was, also, eminently free from the selfishness, haughtiness and purse-pride which too often accompany the possession of great wealth. It is unquestionable, that the tendency of great riches is, to harden the heart, and to render it callous to the sufferings and insensible to the welfare of other men. "The insolence of wealth" is so usual as to have passed into a proverb. All this was unknown to him. In every company, he put himself on a footing with the humblest. His manners were at all times affable and conciliating. He possessed frankness untainted by the slightest approach to rudeness. His urbanity was unfailing and his equanimity (*semper idem vultus, semper eadem frons*) did not seem capable of being disturbed. He was in the habit of conversing much and without reserve with all orders of men. Modest merit he loved to encourage. The young unknown to fame, the timid shrinking from public observation, always found in him a sympathising friend, a wise and sincere adviser, and if necessary, a generous patron.

2. It must be manifest, that practical usefulness was the chief aim and object of his life. Placed by Providence in easy circumstances, he was furnished with manifold opportunities of showing the prevailing spirit which reigned within him. Cicero observes, that there are two ways by which the rich man may do good; the one, by the judicious and discriminating use of his wealth,—the other, by his personal endeavours to be useful. This celebrated author justly considers the doing good by personal exertion to be the more meritorious; and he well observes further, that many are willing to do good by a free use of their wealth, who shrink from the labour and self-denial of doing good at the expense of any considerable personal exertion.* We have seen the use which Mr. Horry was willing to make of his ample wealth, for the benefit of mankind. The same ample wealth gave him complete command of his time, except so far as this was taken up in the management of his estate. This leisure was conscientiously and earnestly devoted to the accomplishment of every good purpose, which he saw within his reach. No valuable object was brought to his notice,

* *De Officiis*, II. 15.

without receiving his countenance and encouragement. The humblest sphere of usefulness was not beneath his attention. When the Charleston Infant School Society was instituted for the exclusive benefit of poor children, he filled the humble office of one of its directors, and in 1830 wrote the report of the society. "When chosen Chief Magistrate of the City, he did not, *therefore*, decline," says the chairman, "the humble but useful office of secretary of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, to which he had been previously appointed."* It is not more than three years since, when on a visit to him, he spoke to me thus:—"I am approaching my sixtieth year, and begin to feel the approaches of age,—I have considerable business of my own, and it is now many years during which I have done much business for others gratuitously,—when I have completed sixty years, I think I may be excused from attending to the business of others, and my intention is at that time, if Providence spares me thus long, to withdraw from all business except my own." Still, he lived to see more than sixty one years (61 years 3 months) without even *beginning* thus to withdraw himself from the much gratuitous business which he had for so many years performed, and confining himself exclusively to his own;—a course which his age and commencing infirmities might have fully justified. This can only be referred to his prevailing and earnest desire to make himself useful. We may presume, that if his life had been prolonged another ten years,—as he had previously laboured *in season*, so he would have continued to labour *out of season*. May I here claim indulgence for the remark in passing, that the expediency of retiring from business as old age approaches, seems

* Among our public bodies, there is no one more useful in regard to the object for which it was instituted, or more dignified in respect to the members who have, from the beginning, composed it, than the Board of Commissioners of the Orphan House. The place of the natural guardians and protectors of the numerous children there assembled, is supplied, as far as such supply is possible, by a body of gentlemen well known for their public and private worth. "The Commissioners of the Orphan House, says the present Chairman, in addition to the general superintendance and care of the Institution, are expected, each in succession, weekly to visit, examine into, inform themselves and report the wants and necessities of the House, and to make all necessary enquiries and report upon matters particularly referred to them. On Sundays, continues lie, the visiting commissioner for the week, attends at the Chapel, and goes through some form of religious instruction to the children." The religious service here referred to, is confined to the mornings of Sundays, and its *form* is varied, in some measure, according to the customs of the religious denomination to which the Commissioner in attendance, belongs. In the afternoons of Sundays, the Clergy of the city preach by turns, and strangers, when in the city, are frequently invited to preach. In the Sunday morning service, the Commissioners generally use the Ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the Catechism of the same Church in instructing the children. Most of them omit the peculiarities both of the Ritual and of the Catechism,—Mr. Horry, however, was accustomed, in conducting the religious services of the Chapel, to use the Ritual *entire*, and in instructing the children, to use the entire Catechism.

very questionable. The instances of Dr. Franklin, Chief Justice Marshall and others which might be cited, seem to afford ground for the belief, that continued attention to active pursuits as age advances, preserves the body from premature infirmities, and the faculties of the mind from premature decay.

3. The subject of this memoir was extensively invested with situations of trust and honour. In early life, he was made a member of the House of Representatives of S. Carolina,—and at his death, he was invested with the same honourable trust. As a representative, he was, as usual, laborious and useful. He sometimes took part in the debates of the House, but not often. But it was especially as Intendant of our city, that he rendered valuable services to the public. He was first elected to this important and honourable office in March, 1815, on occasion of the resignation of Thomas Rhett Smith, Esq. before the completion of his official term. He was again chosen at the usual times of election in September, 1815 and 1816, as also in 1820, and in 1821 declined being a candidate for re-election. The Intendancy of our city has always been filled by our most distinguished citizens,—sometimes by men well known to fame. His correspondence with the War Department, while Intendant in 1815 and 1816, reflects much credit on his diligence, patriotism, knowledge and high sense of duty, and ought be held in lasting remembrance by our citizens. It related to the claims of the city on the United States, chiefly for the construction of the fortifications extending from Ashley to Cooper river above the city, and usually called “the lines.” His two principal letters to the War Department are dated 12th July, 1815, and fill eleven folio pages closely written.* The first letter of 12th July, to which the other is only supplementary, argues the grounds of the claims of the city, in reference both to their legal and equitable nature, and in connexion with the various evidences produced to substantiate them. It is a fine specimen of clear statement, exact detail of facts and circumstances and of the application of sound principles of law and equity to both. The result of this voluminous correspondence, was, the establishment and liquidation of claims in favour of the city, to the amount of \$204,889 23, and interest on the same was afterwards obtained to the amount

* Journals of Council from 1815 to 1818, vol. xi. pp. 10—20.

of \$8,531 36 more.* Services like these should not be forgotten by those to whom they were gratuitously rendered.† So sensible were the City Council to the value of his labours in respect to these claims, that a resolution was passed on 30th August, 1817, in these terms:—"The Council have witnessed the indefatigable assiduity and zeal of his Honor Elias Horry, Intendant, in discharge of the arduous duties of the elevated station he held among them, and they bear testimony to the fidelity and promptness with which his duties have been performed."‡ The Intendant of our city enjoys no salary, and all these services were rendered without expectation and without reward.

There is another species of honourable trust with which he was very extensively invested, by the public confidence which was reposed in him. I refer to the very numerous offices which he held in our more important private associations instituted for social, charitable, literary, moral and religious purposes, which exhausted much of his time, imposed on him much labour and expense, and involved him in much responsibility. It is believed, that no individual in our community has done more of this unambitious kind of service, or has in this way contributed more to the public good. As his estate consisted almost entirely in lands and labourers, it was natural that he should feel the highest interest in whatever related to agriculture. For several years last past, he filled the laborious situation of corresponding secretary of our Agricultural Society, "in which capacity he always acquitted himself with credit and satisfaction to the society." "He was always an active member, attending the meetings with great punctuality, serving on various committees, and imparting freely the information he had treasured up." "He was one of the founders of our Horticultural Society, and as chairman of the committee, signed the constitution and by-laws, 24th September, 1830. He was made its first President in October, 1830, was again elected in 1831, and in 1832 declined a re-election. He continued, however, a zealous and useful member until his death. Many useful communications were made by him to the society." "He was a member of the Literary and

* Journals of Council from 1815 to 1818, vol. xi. pp. 87. 150.

† The Hon. Henry Middleton, late American Minister to Russia, and at that time, the Representative in Congress from Charleston Congressional District, rendered much aid in establishing these claims. ‡ Journals of Council from 1815 to 1818, vol. xi. p. 337.

Philosophical Society of S. Carolina from its formation in 1813,—21 years." "He was a life member of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in S. Carolina from its institution, and a trustee, from its second anniversary to the close of his life." He was for many years a member and a director of the S. Carolina Society,—one of our oldest and most effective associations for the promotion of education and general charity. He was found among the most zealous members and advocates of the S. Carolina Association, instituted within a few years, in aid of the law, for preserving our domestic institutions in their integrity. "He was President of the Revolutionary Society,"—a political association instituted to commemorate and perpetuate the principles of the American revolution. "He was, moreover, President of the Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and of the corporation of the French Protestant Church of this city." "At the time of his death, he was chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Free Schools for the parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael,—and as a member of the Board, he long and industriously contributed to the welfare of the Free Schools." "He was annually elected by the City Council, a commissioner of the Orphan House from 1814 to the time of his death, and was the secretary of the Board from the time of his election as commissioner until 1827,—13 years." In establishing the Medical College of the State of S. Carolina in 1832, the Legislature made him one of its Trustees. It is well known, that our rail-road has met with a full share of the difficulties which beset the way of all new and great undertakings, and perhaps no one has contributed to the success of this splendid enterprise more than himself. At a crisis of unusual embarrassment in the affairs of the company, he became one of the largest subscribers to the stock, and at the death of the late Mr. Aiken, became its President.* "Being known as a gentleman of fortune both here and abroad, his name as President aided much in sustaining the credit of the company, and by his endorsements individually, which were for a much larger amount than those of any other director, means were obtained, which

* 5th March, 1831.

would otherwise have been withheld. He never received any compensation for his services as President, and under the most discouraging circumstances, looked forward, with full confidence, to the ultimate success of the enterprise.* "He was during forty years, (from 1794 to his death,) a member of our Library Society, and was elected its President in January 1831, having been the successor of the late Timothy Ford, Esq." The honour attached by public opinion to this office in which he continued to his death, may be estimated by calling to mind, that such men as Chief Justice Charles Pinckney, (1751 to 1753,) Governor Lord Charles Greville Montague, (1767 to 1770,) Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, (1792 to 1797, and again from 1798 to 1807,) John Julius Pringle, (1812 to 1816,) Stephen Elliott, (1816 to 1826,) and J. R. Poinsett, (elected 13th inst.) have at different times filled the station. He was elected a Trustee of this College in 1813, and he successively filled the offices of secretary, treasurer, and Vice-President of the Board, and in 1833 was unanimously elected its President. All this vast amount of laborious service, continued through so many years, was rendered gratuitously,—not only so, it was attended with a degree of expense, which must have been seriously burthen-some to any other than a gentleman of liberal spirit and large fortune.†

4. It remains to view the subject of this memoir in the character of a distinguished patron of literature and science. The excellent academic course through which he passed when young, and his subsequent study of the law under influences so favourable as those which he enjoyed in Gen. Pinckney's office, gave him a decided taste for literary and scientific pursuits. His reading may be said, with great truth, to have been both various and extensive. His library was large, (2500 volumes,) and was selected with great good judgment. It contains all the standard works usually seen in our most valuable private libraries. On agriculture, architecture and natural history, it contains a considerable number of rare and costly volumes. There were few subjects, (if any,) on which he had not all the information which

* Letter of John Ravenel, Esq. 18th November, 1834, to the author.

† Besides the letters before cited, the author has used in compiling this paragraph, letters obligingly written him by Rev. Dr. Dalcho, Rev. Mr. Manly, James Jersey, Benjamin Elliott, Joseph F. O'Hear, and Charles E. Rowand, Esquires. To give more authority, the very terms of the writers have generally been used.

can be expected of an accomplished gentleman, whose pursuits have not been professedly literary and scientific.* He had carefully studied architecture in its principles, and had a fine taste in that beautiful and useful art. He wrote with considerable facility and skill, but cannot be said to have wielded a practised pen. Yet he has left several highly respectable memorials both of his scientific acquirements and of his skill in writing. When a member of the City Council in 1814, he reported a bill for the adjustment and regulation of the weights and measures to be used in this city, which was passed without alteration, and is still the law of our city on this subject. It fills seventeen printed pages in our city ordinances,† exhibits considerable mathematical skill, and must have cost him much labour. It adopts the Troy grain as the standard unit of all weights of whatever kind, and reduces all measures of extension and capacity to the standard linear English inch. It is a wise medium between an obstinate adherence to pre-existing customs and forms which have nothing but their antiquity to recommend them, and that rash spirit of innovation which is willing to sacrifice practical and attainable good to the delusions of speculation and the seductions of high-wrought theory. His report (16 pages) as chairman "of the committee of the Agricultural Society on the mill constructed by Mr. John Ravenel, for pounding and preparing rice for market," presented and unanimously accepted 20th October, 1829, furnishes similar proof of his practical skill in calculation and of his acquaintance with the construction of machinery. His address before the Agricultural Society of S. Carolina in 1830, was received with approbation not only in this State, but met with the most respectful notice in a distant quarter of the Union.‡ For some time previous to his death, he had been engaged with the late Mr. Grimké and others, in translating the Liturgy of the French Protestant Church in this city. I have been permitted

* An instance illustrative of this remark, is within the recollection of the author. On an occasion within two or three years, when the genuineness of the Pentateuch was the topic of conversation, he observed, "in ancient times, the modern distinctions between text, notes and appendix were not known to writers, and this is the case with the Pentateuch. It was written by Moses, and revised by a later hand, probably by Ezra, who introduced into the text a few explanations, which the lapse of time had rendered necessary to remove certain obscurities,—whereas a modern editor would have added the same explanations in the form of notes. In a similar way, the closing paragraph of Deuteronomy was annexed by a later hand, probably by Joshua, to the preceding text without any distinction, when it would have been called an appendix, by a modern writer." These observations of themselves, remove many of the difficulties, which have been supposed to belong to the Pentateuch.

† Digest of 1818, p. 237—253. ‡ Maryland,—Letter of Charles E. Rowand, Esq.

to inspect the part translated by him. It comprises the morning and evening service, the service for the catechism, and the table of lessons for the morning and evening service on special occasions,—in all, eighteen quarto pages of the original. His address at the completion of the rail-road, 2d October, 1833, must be well remembered by many of our citizens. It is a valuable document exhibiting much research and much knowledge of the subject to which it pertains. With an understanding enriched by knowledge, a taste refined by study, and a heart expanding with benevolence, it was natural, that he should have been desirous of doing something to give an impulse to the cause of literature and science in his native city. After careful reflection on the best method of accomplishing the end which he seems, for a long time, to have contemplated, he concluded to make this College the depositary of his munificence, by establishing in it a Professorship of Moral and Political Philosophy. Of this act, I shall say no more than cite the views of the Trustees as made known at their anniversary meeting, 13th October, 1828. They say,—“Elias Horry, Esq. having made a donation, to the Charleston College, of \$10,000, the Trustees of that institution, while expressing their deep sense of an act of munificence, which they believe to be unparalleled in the history of our State, derive unfeigned pleasure from the reflection, that the memory will not pass away with their transitory existence. Ordinarily, the fruits of benevolence perish with their immediate appropriation, but in this instance, they will be enjoyed by the living and preserved in their original bloom and freshness for future ages. As long as literature and science and the improvement of the minds and morals of the rising generation shall be cultivated among us,—the name of the distinguished patron and promoter of these inestimable blessings will be gratefully associated with them.—Influenced by these sentiments,—it is, therefore, resolved by the Trustees of the College of Charleston, that their thanks be presented to Elias Horry, Esq. for his donation to that institution which does equal honour to his head and to his heart, evincing a devotion to the interests and prosperity of his native State and a zeal for the diffusion of literature, which will be held in enduring remembrance by the wise and the good.” I shall not be so unwise, as to attempt to add any thing to the warm and energetic language, and the just and appropriate sentiments of the Trustees.

Gentlemen, Trustees, Faculty and Students,—you will perceive, that in the sketch which has been submitted to you on this occasion, I have made the estimate we are to form of the merits of our late friend and benefactor, to depend on a recital of facts and circumstances. Indiscriminate praise and indiscriminate censure are alike foreign to my habits and my principles. I have designed to avoid all overstatement, and it is not known to me, that the slightest merit or good quality has been ascribed to him which facts will not fully sustain. Whatever has been asserted, has been drawn either from my own personal knowledge, or from written documents of the most respectable kind. I have honestly and industriously discharged a duty, which was assigned me by my associates of the Faculty, and which I could not hesitate to believe, was required at the hands of some one, towards the earliest and most distinguished benefactor of the College. I only wish, that the task which I have imperfectly accomplished, had fallen to the lot of some one more fully qualified to render it adequate justice. I cannot conclude more suitably, than by quoting the sentiments of one of our most respectable and valuable citizens respecting him. "I have had the pleasure," says this gentleman, "of acting with Mr. Horry, in various appointments in the service or promotion of religion, charity and education, and as director of a monied institution, in all which situations, I ever found him punctual and scrupulous in the discharge of his duty."* Of whom of us, will more good be said, when the grave shall have closed over him?

* Letter to the author from James Jervey, Esq. 12th November, 1834.

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The following documents are reprinted with a view to their preservation, and to illustrate this Eulogy.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.

In Faculty Meeting, 17th September, 1834.

Resolved, That this Faculty have heard with feelings of the deepest regret of the death of Elias Horry, Esq. President of the Board of Trustees of this College.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Horry, this College is deprived of its principal benefactor—the poor are deprived of a most liberal and sympathising friend—society of one of its most valuable citizens—our institutions generally of one of their most efficient and disinterested supporters—and our State, of one of its most distinguished ornaments.

Resolved, That from respect to the memory of Mr. Horry, the members of this Faculty will wear crape on the left arm during the remainder of the present College Term.

Resolved, That a suitable person be appointed by this Faculty to deliver an Eulogium on the late Mr. Horry, in the College Chapel, at such time as his convenience may permit.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Faculty be requested to enclose a copy of the above Resolutions to the bereaved family of our departed friend.

By order of the Faculty.

C. B. COCHRAN, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the *Charleston College*, held 19th September, 1834, immediately after the Address of Charles Fraser, Esq. to the Euphradian Society of that Institution, it was moved, seconded and unanimously agreed to.

1. That Mr. Fraser be requested to furnish for publication in the several Gazettes of this city, a copy of that part of his Address, in which he speaks of our late President, Elias Horry, Esq.; and that it be adopted by this Meeting, as expressing our sentiments of the deceased.

2. That while we unite with the rest of our community, in lamenting the death of so excellent a fellow-citizen, we have additional cause of sorrow in the loss of so active an officer, and so munificent a benefactor of this Institution.

3. That we very respectfully tender to the family of the deceased, our deep sympathies with them in their sad bereavement, and we sincerely wish to them in their affliction, the consolation and support of that Great Being, who can alone bind up the broken heart, and comfort those who mourn.

4. That we will cherish the memory of Mr. Horry, and as a mark of our respect, we will wear for him the usual mourning.

5. That these Resolutions be inserted in the Gazettes of this city, and a copy of them, and of the extract from Mr. Fraser's Address, presented to the family of the deceased.

6. That a Committee be appointed to carry these Resolutions into effect.

Extract from Mr. Fraser's Address.

"I feel that it is neither inappropriate to this place, nor to the subject of these reflections, to avail myself of the present occasion, to express to you, and *with you*, the feelings which every one interested in the welfare of this institution, must experience for the loss which it has so recently sustained, in the death of its distinguished friend and benefactor, Elias Horry, Esq.

"While almost every association in our community, whose objects are the advancement of knowledge, the promotion of religion, and the dispensing of charity, are deprived of the counsels and services of a zealous, and ever faithful supporter, we may emphatically say, *we miss him here*.

"With recollections deeply engraven on our minds, of the urbanity and impartiality with which he discharged the duties of President of the Board of Trustees, and of the zeal and punctuality with which, for a period of twenty years and upwards, he exercised the various duties of an ordinary member, with feelings of gratitude, never to be effaced for an act of honourable munificence, which, in the establishment and endowment of a Professorship in this College, identifies his name with its prosperity, we turn to that vacant chair which shall *know him no more*.

"Here let me repeat what we have officially recorded—and I can repeat it (now that 'the praised ear is deaf') with a sincerity beyond the reach of suspicion. 'The memory of such an act, will not pass away with our transitory existence. Ordinarily, the fruits of benevolence perish with their immediate appropriation—but in this instance, they will be enjoyed by the living, and be preserved in their original bloom and freshness, for future ages. As long as literature and science, and the improvement of the minds and morals of the rising generation shall be cultivated among us, the name of the distinguished patron and promoter of these inestimable objects, will be gratefully associated with them.'*

"Where is the individual in this assembly, or in our whole community, however great his zeal for the public interest, whose pride could be offended at hearing the belief declared, that Mr. Horry was decidedly the most public spirited citizen of Charleston? He has repeatedly served as a member of the Legislature of S. Carolina. He has twice, by the unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens, exercised the office of Chief Magistrate of this city. He has been successively President of the Revolution and Horticultural Societies—and the Society for the relief of the

* Extract from a Resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Trustees several years ago, when Mr. Horry made to the College the munificent donation of Ten Thousand Dollars.

Widows and Orphans of the Clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was Corresponding Secretary of the Agricultural Society, and a member of the Board of Directors of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity in S. Carolina. He was the presiding officer of the Corporation of the French Protestant Calvinistic Church of this city, being himself a descendant of one of the most respectable Huguenot families that settled in the State—and for some time past, has been assiduously employed with others of that congregation, in preparing an English version of its liturgy. He was a Commissioner of the Orphan House and of the Free Schools—a Trustee of the Medical College of the State of S. Carolina—President of the Charleston Library Society and of the S. Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company; and lastly, after having served as Secretary, Treasurer, and Vice-President of the Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston, he was elected our President.

"In all of these offices he exhibited a zeal and integrity, a candour and ingenuousness, whose rewards were as much realized in the advancement of their respective objects and interests, as in his individual honour, and the gratification of his own excellent heart.

"Need a higher tribute be offered to the memory of our lamented benefactor, than such an enumeration of offices, honourably filled by him—at once attesting the respect and confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, and his qualification for their faithful and zealous discharge.

"When we remember his frank and open character—his readiness to oblige—the politeness of his conversation—which never betrayed the design of displeasing any one—his punctuality, his fairness and integrity—his distinguished zeal for the promotion of public enterprise, and the cultivation of public charity: It recalls to our minds the memorable counsels of the dying Wolsey:—

'Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee:
Corruption wins not more than honesty.
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To silence envious tongues. Be just and fear
not:
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy Coun-
try's,
. Thy God's, and Truth's.'—

At a special meeting of the Direction of the S. Carolina Canal and Rail Road Company, held 17th September, 1834, Dr. Samuel H. Dickson being called to the Chair, the following resolutions, submitted by Dr. Joseph Johnson, were adopted:—

Resolved, That this Board feel it to be their duty, to record the expression of their profound regret, at the recent melancholy decease of their respected President, Elias Horry, Esq.

Resolved, That while we lament, in common with all who knew him, the death of a good and useful citizen, and an upright and honourable man, we cannot but be sensible to the peculiar loss suffered by this Board, and the Company whom we represent, in being thus deprived of the valuable services of a zealous and public spirited officer, to whose

assiduous and persevering support, the important enterprise is indebted in a large measure for its present hopeful and prosperous condition.

Resolved, That we tender to his relatives and friends, the assurance of our sincere and respectful sympathy in their bereavement—and that in token of our regard and sorrow, we wear for one month the usual emblems of mourning.

Resolved, That the above be published in the different papers of the city, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased. By order.

JOHN T. ROBERTSON,
Secretary S. C. C. & R. R. Co.

At the Anniversary Meeting of the S. Carolina Association, held 16th October, 1834, on motion, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The good that men do in life, entitles their memories to respect and consideration, when they have passed from amongst us. Worth and honour, and active benevolence extend their usefulness, even beyond the tomb—and it is beautifully appropriate, when the companions and friends of a good departed man assemble for the first time after his decease, in the very scene of his former usefulness—that they mingle their sympathies in one common manifestation of gratitude and regret. The late Mr. Elias Horry, whose abilities, integrity and industry, admirably fitted him for many important stations, fortunately for mankind, was inspired by that energy of soul, which prompted him to lend his every effort, employ his extensive means, and devote his ample leisure to the promotion of all such schemes as were particularly adapted to promote the interests of his native State and city—intimately connected with that Southern interest, to promote which our association was formed; and zealously alive to the perils which encircled that interest from Northern philanthropists and over heated zealots. He was an active member of this Society from its first institution; and when he departed this life, left vacant the Chair of its Vice-President. We feel his loss, and most cordially express our sense of the privation, in the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Association deplore the bereavement which has come upon us; and that we will wear the usual badges of mourning.

Resolved, That we sympathise with the family of the deceased.

It was further

Resolved, That a copy of the Resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the different papers of the city. HENRY DEAS, President,

FRANCIS LANCE, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of Free Schools for the Parishes of St. Philip and St. Michael, held 26th January, 1835, a Special Committee of the Board, appointed at a previous Meeting, submitted the following Report, which was unanimously concurred in:

The Committee unite in the public testimonials already offered as proofs of the high estimation which the services of the late Elias Horry have so well merited in this community.

Mr. Horry became a member of this Board in 1829, and continued his active services from that date. During the last three years he presided as Chairman of the Board. Among his last public duties was his attendance at our meeting of August last.

Throughout his whole course he was ever aware of the advantages to the State which well regulated Free Schools would produce—zealous in the support of any proposition tending to improve the character of the establishment, and anxious by his personal aid at the examinations to ensure diligent exertions on the part of the Instructors, and to excite emulation among the pupils.

Extract from the Minutes.

JOHN HORLBECK,
Secretary Board of Commissioners.

At a Quarterly Meeting of the Charleston Library Society, held 14th October, 1834, the following Preamble and Resolutions were offered and read by Benjamin Elliott, Esq. and unanimously adopted:

Since the last meeting of our Society, the will of Providence has removed from us our estimable President, Elias Horry, Esq. It is a circumstance too honourable to be unnoticed upon this occasion, that from the origin of this institution to the present period, its chair has ever been occupied by intelligence and personal worth. Within this enummum, the public spirit, the literary acquirements, and the amiable private virtues by which he was characterized, justly include our late friend.

Immediately as he had completed an excellent academic course, he became a student in the office of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney. The sound legal information and admirable methods of business which have secured so much celebrity to this eminent member of the Charleston Bar, not only rendered him a model to the youth under his formation, but the custom of the city at that era, was most propitious to the improvement of the rising generation. It was then an established regulation of every eminent Practitioner, that his Students should not only devote themselves to a selected and judicious course of law reading, but should also prepare in writing their own opinions upon the most important cases of the clients of their office, and attend minutely to special pleading. To the habits of labour and of accuracy which were here acquired, Mr. Horry considered himself in no small degree indebted for his utility in his future progress. As personal labour was not necessary to secure him personal ease, his leisure was engaged in scientific researches, and his accumulation of literary opulence far exceeded the general impression of his attainments. To him, literature in Charleston is under an obligation which we trust time will never efface. Not only was he munificent in bestowing a sum heretofore unequalled, and thus stimulating other citizens of affluence to a generous emulation—but the appropriation of it—the advancement of moral philosophy, must also command our approbation. The knowledge of man, is to man, the first of knowledge. What were Zeno, Socrates, and the mellifluous Plato, but Professors of Moral Science?

His fondness for letters, evinced both in taste and in pecuniary liberality, therefore constituted Mr. Horry a suitable President of the Charleston Library Society.

Mr. Horry, both at the commencement and close of life, was delegated by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the State Legislature, and also afforded his services to his native city. As our Intendant, his voluminous correspondence with the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the War Departments, relative to the patriotic exertions of our citizens during the second struggle for Independence, will ever attest a knowledge of the local concerns of Charleston, and a skill in enforcing complicated and dubious claims, which honourably demonstrate his devotion to the welfare of his constituents. The amount refunded our city, exceeded *one hundred and seventy thousand dollars*.

In his earlier political conceptions, Mr. Horry preferred the discretion of Congress to a restrictive construction of the Constitution, but as incidents in the progress of our Confederacy evolved, he felt and sustained the conservative republican truth, proclaimed by the venerable patriot of '76, George Clinton, under the most momentous personal responsibility, that "Government is not to be strengthened by an assumption of *doubtful* powers; but by a wise execution of those which are *incontestable*;" the former never fails to produce suspicion and *distrust*; whilst the latter inspires respect and *confidence*."

Among the evidences of public esteem which attested the confidence of our community in Mr. Horry, it would be unpardonable to omit his advancement to the Presidency of the first company incorporated to introduce the Rail Road into S. Carolina. The beneficial domestic revolution which this incipient effort of commercial energy has already effected among us will excuse, should it not justify the most glowing anticipations. Distances which required days, are already overcome in hours; productions which a twelve month since were priceless, are now speedily transported to marts which animate the activity of the planter. Our progress in wealth, in comfort, in the refined enjoyments of social inter-communication are so clearly identified with this bold and splendid undertaking, that we may safely believe, the intelligent portion of our city, by whom it was projected and is sustained, would advance to this honourable position no one who wanted either the spirit of a Carolinian, or the habits of the man of business and industry.

Mr. Horry was a descendant from those interesting Republican exiles, who renounced the civilization of France and the splendour of its magnificent Monarch, and preferred a gloomy wilderness, untrodden but by the wood-nymphs of freedom, where private opinion was secure from the outrages of bigotry. Upon this circumstance, he indulged an amiable and not a baseless pride. This portion of the founders of our State, have imparted some of the noblest traits to the Carolina character. If in Europe, we contemplate the valour of Navarre, or of the more lofty Conde—recall the eloquence of Dubose or of the fervid Saurin, who, even in banishment, implored Divine mercy upon the grand oppres-

sor and his proscriptive parasites—or examine the historic researches of the self-dependent and romantic Priolo, who, like Napoleon's brother, could be induced neither by public power, nor by the paltry suggestions of ordinary friends, to suppress *the most generous* of all *correct feelings*, however viewed, we shall find in the Huguenot, the hero, the scholar, and that which combines both, the high minded gentleman. During our own revolutionary storm, whether in the camp or in the cabinet, they displayed alike intrepidity and intelligence. Their history is replete with instruction to Americans. Their obedience to the benevolent Henry, with their insubordination under the arbitrary Louis, should deeply impress upon us that a Government is stable as it is just, and a people are false only when they are degraded—it admonishes republicans that it is wiser to rely on the fidelity of the heart than on the professions of the lips.

Many of these French Protestants united themselves to the Episcopal Church, and Mr Horry thus became a member of this society of Christians. To his friends, it will ever be grateful to remember that Providence dispensed to him more than an usual abundance of her favours, and visited him with but few of the sorrows of mortality,—that in life he enjoyed the regard of all who were around him, and that to his memory every evidence of esteem has been exhibited, participating in these feelings.

Resolved, That the Charleston Library Society view the death of Elias Horry, Esq. as a loss to our State, of a valuable citizen and beneficent patriot—to his family, of a most affectionate parent and husband, and a master, whose kindness was unmeasured—and to our institution, of a member and President, whose urbanity and worth entitle him to our tenderest recollection.

Resolved, That these Resolutions and Preamble be published in the several daily papers of the city, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased.

Extract from the Journal.

WM. LOGAN, Sec'y. C. L. S.

The author thinks it suitable to publish several letters written to him at different times by Mr. Horry, as they are illustrative of his views in founding his Professorship.

Charleston, Oct. 8th, 1828.

Dear Sir,—I am much obliged to you for the high estimation in which you view my conduct, and my gift to the College of Charleston, as expressed in your kind and very polite note of this date, which you sent to me by my son. God in distributing his mercies and his favours, has been eminently bountiful to my family, and lastly to me:—and it is but just, that those, to whom his favours have been bestowed, should acknowledge his goodness, by rendering services to others; and more particularly to the community in which they dwell. I confess that my feelings, on this day, have been uncommon and peculiar.—My mind has always been anxious for the prosperity of my country, and particularly for Charleston, my native city; and if my donation to the College, shall hereafter prove a benefit to our youth, I shall consider my reward rich indeed.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect, your obed't. serv't. **ELIAS HORRY.**
The Rev. J. Adams, Principal of the College of Charleston.

Charleston, Feb. 2d. 1829.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of this morning, permit me to enclose you a copy of my intentions respecting my Professorship in the College of Charleston, which I delivered to the Standing Committee, that they may report them to the Trustees. Their report, I suppose, is entered in the 'Trustees' Journal. I thought it best to trammel the Professorship but little, and to leave as much as possible to the judgment, talents and learning of the Principal of the College, and to the changes both in morals and politics, which in the course of time may happen.—I am glad to hear that you have commenced your preparations for delivering your Lectures, and I look forward with great pleasure to the good which will result from them.

I am, dear Sir, with great respect and esteem, your obed't. serv't.

ELIAS HORRY.
The Rev. J. Adams, D. D. Principal of the College of Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Horry's intentions respecting his Professorship in the College of Charleston, S. C.

Mr. Horry chooses as the Professorship in the said College, which is to be called "by his name," and of which the Principal, for the time being, is to be the Professor; that of "Moral and Political Philosophy." A similar Professorship has generally been attached to the station of most of the Principals of American Colleges. It is further Mr. Horry's intention, that forever hereafter, the Lectures delivered on "Moral and Political Philosophy," by every Principal of the College of Charleston, as "The Horry Professor," shall be printed and published, from time to time, in such manner as the Trustees and Principal of the said College, shall judge expedient, and for its benefit.

ELIAS HORRY.

Charleston, October 25, 1829.
To the Standing Committee of the Trustees.

Charleston, June 3d, 1827.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 30th May; which my son delivered to me on yesterday; I will state, that I consider "Moral Philosophy" to be that branch of science which treats of man in his individual capacity, and of the moral and intellectual qualities of his mind.—"Political Philosophy," I consider as applicable to men in their public capacities, whereby civil societies are formed, governments are established, and laws are framed or enacted, in the first instance, for the guidance of each society, state or nation, and afterwards, to regulate the intercourse of states or nations with each other, both in peace and in war, thereby forming laws for the guidance of nations.—You have properly expressed what I understand by "Political Philosophy," or political law, by the terms "constitutional and international law;" regarding, however, each state in our union or confederacy, as a sovereign state or community.—The treatise on political law, which I studied, was that of "Burlamaqui,"

who was Professor of Law at Geneva. Since his time, Europe has changed, the human mind has become in a manner re-organized, and in America, the greatest of all the republics, known to the world, has been established.—A treatise on Political Law or Philosophy, on the plan of Buriamaqui's, or Vattel's, or of any other distinguished jurist, but to suit our age, our national government, and the governments of our states, would come fully up to my ideas.—I will here repeat, what I mentioned to you, in a former letter,

“That I would wish to trammel the Professorship but little, and to leave as much as possible to the judgment, talents, and learning of the Professor; who will suit his Lectures to the changes, both in morals and politics, which time will occasion.”

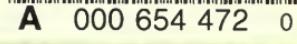
I am dear Sir, very respectfully, your obed't serv't.

ELIAS HORRY.

The Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D. Principal
of the College of Charleston.



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